but the Schofield board claimed that this was on the 30th instead of the 29th, Mr. Sewell said that Longstreet was there on the 29th, but did not take part in the battle. Mr. Logan said he would show that the majority of Longstreet's command was in the battle on the 29th. One of the division commanders under Longstreet on that day, Gen. Wileox, was now an officer of the senate and had told bim (Mr. Logan) that his troops were engaged

in the battle of the 20th.

Mr. Sewell. If the senator succeeds in proving that, he will place the commanding general in a

bod position.

Logan, I will prove it by Gen, Wilcox, and ee, and by Longsteet.

Sewell. There is no question but that Longet was there on the 29th.

Legan, Yes, and he was in the fight too.

Sewell. That has been always denied by

Gan, Pope.

Mr. Legan. It makes no difference who denies It. I sm islking about the fact. It is very strange this constant effort to make this a trial—

Mr. Sewell. It ought to be.

Mr. Logan. On, vis. Well, I make it a trial of Porter, and I will make this country understand, too, that it is Porter who is on trial for the disobedience of Popes orders.

Continuing his distriction and discussion of

Continuing his citation and discussion of the confederate testimony as to the buttle on the 99th, Mr. Logan said one of the mistakes Grant's article was the statement that Wilcox was sent at 4 o'clock to support Jones's command against Gen. Porter, when in fact Wilcox at that hour, with seven brigades besides his awn, went into battle at Groveton, and was engaged there until 11

o'clock that night. Claiming to have shown beyond doubt that there was a battle on the 20th, Mr. Logan said the next question was: Did Porter re-ceive any order to take part in that battle, and, if so, did he obey or disobey it? Porter arrived at Bristow Station at 0.20 in the arrived at Bristow Station at 9:20 in the morning, and ten minutes later he wrete to Bornside saying, among other things, that he thought his lucky star was up, and adding: "I hope Mae's star is up, too." What did that mean? "Mae" had been removed from the command of the army, and Pope had been put there in his stand, and the hope was to get Pope out and to have "Mae" restored. That was the ways. to have "Mae" restored. That was the meaning of that remark. Again Porter wrote in the same letter, "You will hear of us soon by way of Alexandria." Why by way of Alexandria? If the army was successful it would follow the enemy into the interior of Virginia, but Alexandria was a place to retreat to in ease of disaster. Thus it was shown by Porter's own words that before a gun had been fired, and before he had moved an inch or received an order, he had a safe refuge in mind, and expected to be heard of "soon by way of Alexandria." Next morning by way of Alexhadria. Next morning Pope ordered him to move upon Centerville with his whole command, telling him that it was very important that he should be there at a very early hour, as a severe emgagement was likely to take place. Later he was ordered to push forward expeditionaly in the direction of Gainesville. changes. Later he was ordered to push forward expeditiously in the direction of Gainesville. This order was received Porter says at 9:30. How did he obey it? 'He had eight miles to harch to Gainesville, and he moved so slowly that at 12 o'clock he had marched only three miles, to Dawkin's branch, and his troops should have that night! The access of considered there that night! shept there that night! The excuse offered for this was that an order had been [seued to McDowell and Porter jointly, and that the latter then regarded himself as under McDowell's orders; but in fact as 2000; as he found that McDowell's wanted him to put his proper in where they consider the property of the property troops in where they could meet the enemy he refused to obey, lest he should get into

Topan read and discussed in detail the Mr. Robeson, of New Jersey, agreed that the secretly is military maps and citing the testimacy of confiderate officers, and argued that everythin schowed Porter's determination not tight, but to let Pope be beaten, as he was the next day. There were only two ways to explain Forter's conduct; either he was a cowplain Forter's conduct; either he was a cowpain for the population of the popu ard, or else he did not intend to fight under Pope, and as the senator from New Jersey [Mr. Sewell] said he was not a coward, the

other explanation must be accepted.

Mr. Sewell asked Mr. Logan whether he meant to convey the idea that Porter was on the flank of the confederate army, or any

the flank of the confederate army, or any where near it.

Mr. Logan. No. I do not wish to convey the idea that he was on the confederate army at all, for he was not he confederate flank.

Mr. Logan the idea of the convey the idea that he was not he confederate flank.

Mr. Sawell. The senator soes not understant the situation, The order of Peper contemplated his strict, who was in his front.

Mr. Logan. Upon what authority does the senator say that Lonesteet was in his front?

Mr. Logan denied that there was a large force in Porter's front, and read from confederate reports to show that the "dust" of which Porter spoke was made by driving a Porter spoke was made few mules along the road with brush tied to their tails. [Laughter]. Dust in the road] said Mr. Legan. Attacked by four mules and a brush pile, and, though he had 12,000 men under his command, scared so badly that he retreated! And he wants to be restored to the army from which he was expelled because when he was ordered to attack he failed to obey on account of the mules and the brush Why, if he had been a volunteer soldier, he would not have been permitted to remain in the country! There never was a man in the volunteer service who would have had cheek enough to come before congress or any other cribunal and ask that this evidence should pread out before the world.

man never obeyed one single order mand to him (Pope) upon the battlefield.
Forter came in response to this order, but
even this he did not obey fully, for he left a
part of his command behind. Speaking of
Porter's failure to obey the order to attack
and the excuses for it, Mr. Logan said:
"During my life I have served about seven
years in the army. I do not wish to speak of years in the army. I do not wish to speak of what I have done myself, but I have been in s great many battles, and if the time had ever been found during my whole experience, when, with a command of 12,500 men, I would not have attacked any army anywhere, if I had been ordered to do so, I should want to be kicked out of the army in disgrace. There is no excuse for this man's conduct. Have those who seek to excuse him nover heard of the charge at Balakinya? Have

they never heard of a forlorn hope?"

At 420 Mr. Logan gave way for a motion by Cockrell to go into executive session. 4:30 the doors were opened and the senate ad-

NOMINATIONS. The President sent the following nomina-

tions to the senate: Tressury-Alexander P. Ketchum, of New York, Tressury—Alexander P. Ketchum, of New York to be appraiser of merchandise for the port of New York; John P. Ward, of Oregon, to be appraiser of merchandise for the Portland, Oregon; Milton A. Edgar, of New Jersey, to be collector of chalments of Perin Amboy; N. J. Postmasters—Aaron M. Bedener, New Rochelle, N. X.; Samuel Corson, Washington, S. C.; Joseph S. Cleverdon, Chagrin Falls, Ohto; George E. Reed, River Falls, Wis.; Ernest H. Wilson, Ashland, Was, Giles Peake, Wadena, Minn.; Malcolm MocLerty, Charfield, Minn.; Lars E. Ramatad, Ada, Minn; Alexander M. Campbell, Salina, Kan.; A. W. Kelley, Jamestown, Dak.; Albert C. Folsom, Beil Rapids, Dak.; E. A. Littlefield, Ogden City, Utah.

CONFIRMED.

The senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations:

the following nominations:

James Hunter, of Missouri, to be surveyor of customs for the port of St. Joseph, Mo.

Postmasters—Cyrus Knox, Jr., at Palmer, Mass.; Frederick E. Towie, Arlington, Mass.; Lewis E. Gonzon, Reading, Mass.; Edgar S. Hill, Webster, Mass.; Charles M. Dinsmore, Chinton, Mass.; George H. Etia, Marietta, Pa.; Charles H. Wilson, Pa.; Charles H. Wilson, Pa.; Charles H. Wilson, Pa.; Beither H. Pat. Rechard Heinback, White Haven, Pa.; Francis M. Byrn, Pa.; Richard, H. H. Harles, P. Francis M. Byrn, Streater, Ill.; Willism E. McMailen, Gibson City, Ill.; Robert N. Hioman, M. Vernon, Ill.; Ausel D. Brown, Burlington, Kan.; N. B. Klaine, Dodge City, Kan., Relph M. Eastey, Hutchinson, Kan.; Alfred A. Rundle, Greens eth, Conn.; George F. Crowning-shield, Central Falls, K. I.; John M. Irving, Albany, Gree, William Verbeck, Holland, Mich.; J. Has D. Bolles, Bowling Green, Onio; J. Allen Myers, Boyan, Texas; Felipe Gomez, Monterey, Cal.

## THE HOUSE.

The attendance in the house was meager and unpromising, but a fair day's business was done. The shipping bill, which had been set down as the special order for to-day, was made a continuing special order, which means that its friends see that it has a poor chance with all that may be rushed to the front, and they prefer a inture opportunity to any contell for a day. The disturbing element in sight is the senate civil service bill, which may come in at any moment. The appropria-

tions bills will stand aside for this civil service bill whenever it may come. The tobacco bill which passed was merely an act of justice which should have been done before, and in in effect releases perique tobacco from the burden of paying a double tax. The senate grain bill simply allows our millers on the Canadian border to grind for the farmers on the other side, with no further purpose than to help the millers to make a little more money out of

their foeign neighbors.

Senate bills were passed for the relief of R.
S. Wylde, of New York, and J. T. Heuneman,

of Maryland.

The speaker then proceeded as on Monday to call the states for the introduction of bills. On motion of Mr. Page the shipping bill, which was a special order for yesterday, was made a continuing special order. The house then proceeded to the consideration of bills touching.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TAX LAWS. The first bill was one relating to the ex-The first bill was one relating to the exportation of tobacco, snuff and eigars in bondfree of tax, to adjacent territory. It was passed. It places tobacco exported by rail into Canada and Mexico on the same footing as tobacco exported in vessels.

The following bills were also passed: To

empower postmasters to administer oaths to importers of books. To amend the statutes so as allow a drawback on distilling worms

going bills a vote was demanded, and it was only after great delay in each case that a quorum of members could be secured to pass between the tellers.

Mr. Calkins moved that the house proceed

to the consideration of business on the speaker's table. Agreed to—yeas 90, nays 57.

The first bill on the table was the house

bill for the extension of the WASHINGTON RAILWAY with a senate amendment relative to the pavement laid between its tracks.
Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, advocated

the amendment, asserting that it had been carefully considered by the senate, which was a conservative body and which was not likely to interfere with any vested rights.

Mr. Robeson, of New Jersey, agreed that
the senate was conservative as to the rights

bound to respect.

Mr. Randall suggested that the gentleman Ar. Randail suggested that the gentleman from New Jersey, who was so zealous about the rights of the people against the steam railways, should be equally zealous when the rights of the people of the district were at stake. He was glad to have the gentleman join him in the crusade in favor of the peo-ple. He (Mr. Randail) had been engaged in

AN ORATOR IN HALF DRESS.

Mr. Neal, of Ohio, Escapes from His Barber's Hands in Time to Address the House

in His Shirt Sleeves. It has been said that speeches on the floor of the house amount to nothing. Let it never be said again. Yesterday when the bill for the extension of the Captiol, North O Street, and South Washington railway was almost on its passage, senate amendment and all, it was defeated by a speech without collar or necktie. Mr. Neal, of Ohio, chairman of the commmittee on the District of Columbia, was in a barber's chair, having his comely gray hair and beard trimmed, when his ear caught This man never obeyed one single order of the commanding general from the time of the movement on the twenty-seventh of August, up to 3 o clock on the morning of the 30th, when Gen. Pope, unable to get any order obeyed by Porter at a distance, ordered him to report in person with his whole command to him (Pope) upon the battlefield. Porter came in response to this order, but as he was, tore the apron from his neck, and made his appearance on the floor in time to raise his voice against the amendment. The barber followed along with his coat, and, while he was making his speech, managed to get him respectably inside of it. He then lacked cellar and necktie, but they were nothing to him. He was "agin" that senate amend-ment, and had the danger signal of its nearness to passage come to his ear when in bed the chances are, if we may judge from his zeal of yesterday, that he would have started for the speaker's eye and trusted to luck for members of his household to bring along his clothes. A few of them would serve to speak in when his heart was clothed with a purpose so strong, Joe Blackburn voted no from a barber's chair on a proposition to adjourn once last winter, but this is the first time on racord that a measure was ever defeated by a man so freshly from a barber's hands. Had he waited for coat and collar the amendment would have been adopted. When offe starts in to defeat n bill as though he were going at midnight for the doctor the house will listen and be convinced.

> Major Phipps to Go Back. TORONTO, Jan. 2.-An order was issued today for the extradition of Major Phipps, of Philadelphia, in accordance with the judgment rendered at Osgoode hall on Saturday. The order was transmitted to the court of appeals, where the case was taken by the major's counsel, who has been instructed to fight the case to the bitter end.

> Another Battle in Ireland. DUBLIN, Jan. 2 .- While three emergency bailiffs were to-day approaching Upper Cross county Tipperary, where they were going for provisions, they were attacked by some peasants and a struggle ensued. The balliffs fired at their assailants, killing one of the latter named Gleeson, and wounding some others. Five of the attacking party were arrested.

> An Old Feud Settled by Murder. GALVESTON, Jan. 2 .- The News' Henderon special says a shooting affray occurred at Clayton to-day between Capt. Ross and George Cariker and one McDonald. The two latter were seriously wounded by Ross, who was shot four times in the breast and cannot re-

cover. The affair grew out of an old fend. A Precipitate Adjournment.

CAMPEN, N. J., Jan. 2 .- A motion made in city council this evening that a committee be appointed to secure, at the coming session of the legislature, laws for the better government of the city was defeated by a precipi-tate adjournment of council effected by oppo-nents of the measure while it was pending.

Robbed and Murdered.

Sr. Paul, Minn., Jan. 2.—S. L. Pierce, of this city, was waylaid, robbed, and murdered etween here and Minneapolis last night. It was known that he had money on his person. There is no clue to the criminal.

## LAND GRANT LAW.

The Senate Judiciary Committee Report a Plan for Making Forfeitures.

posed by Other Bills. The Attorney General Authorized to Proceed Against Delinquents by Legal Process.

The Roads May Then Test Their Richts by Trial.

The full text of the bill reported to the senate yesterday by Mr. Garland, from the committee on the judiciary, providing for the forfeiture of railway grants in certain cases,

The following bills were also passed: To empower postmasters to administer oaths to importers of books. To amend the attatutes as as allow a drawback on distilling worms manufactured for export.

To authorize a United States commissioner to take acknowledgments of the trainfer of United States bonds.

The senate bill to permit grain brought by Canadians armers to be ground at mills in the United States, adjacent to Canadian territory, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Treasury department.

A bill limiting the compensation of internal revenue gaugers to \$5a day when setually employed, or when traveling in the service of the bureau, gave rise to opposition, and it was withdrawn.

The next bill taken up was the senate bill, providing that Perique tobacce may be sold by the manufacturer or producer thereof in the form of carrottes directly to a legally qualified manufacturer, to be used in the manufacture of eigarettee or smoking tobacco without payment of tax.

Mr. White offered as a substitute an amendment repealing the tobacco tax. Ruled out on a point of order. The bill was then passed.

The bill to fix the term of office of collectors of internal revenue promised to give rise to protracted discussion, and was without payment of tax.

The bill to fix the term of office of collectors of internal revenue promised to give rise to protracted discussion, and was without payment of each care of the contract of is as follows: That in all cases where grants of lands by con-

pleted.

SEC, 3. That nothing in this act shall be construed to be a performance or waiver of any other condition or requirement imposed unon any curporation or in respect of any such grant by the act or acts granting lands to or in aid of it, or amendatory thereof. In every case in which any corporation, or its lawful successor, being lawfully onlitled so to do, shall not do the acts mentioned in section 2 of this act, it shall be the imperative duty of the attorney general or the United States to proceed against it, as provided in section 1 of this act.

IN THE REPORT.

IN THE REPORT.

which accompanies the bill, after briefly discussing file various bills, memorials, and resolutions upon the subject of forfeiture, which have been referred to them, the committee say: "Upon full consideration of all these propositions in connection with the various grants to be reached in this way, we found great difficulty in devising any one plan that would be effectual. The grants themselves are different, and do not, by any means, in all cases carry the same meaning as to the relative rights and duties of the companies and the government. The committee is unwilling to confide this vast power of declaring forto confide this vast power of declaring for-feitures, to any one officer of the govern-ment. In its essential elements, it is a judicial proceeding; and while it is within the power of congress in certain cases to make this declaration, it is deemed cases to make this declaration, it is deemed best for the security and protection of all concerned that some means of a jadical character should be davised to accomplish this end. After quoting from the decision in the case of Farnsworth vs. Minnesota and Pacific railway company, (92 United States reports), also Schulenberg vs. Harrison, and the United States vs. Refentigue, the committee, (1): "These decisions, of course, are limited, and that carefully, to the language of the grants discussed, which provide clearly for the exerples of such power, and do not as they could not, embrace cases in which the grants were not, embrace cases in which the grants were supthing that makes him mad it is a monupon different conditions. Without undertaking to decide whether in all grants of land by the United States to railways, NGRESS CAN DECLARE THIS FORFEITURE

The committee considered it best to adopt some measure that would avoid this question and place the parties in an attitude towards other that would insure to each fair dealing and justice as far as can be done.

They propose to direct the attorney general
to institute proper judicial proceedings
against any railway companies that he may
have reason to believe are in default as to the conditions of their grants, to bring about a forfeiture and secure the rights of the govern-ment to the lands. This proceeding, in the nature of an information, will bring the supposed defaulting company into cour to be heard in defense against a forfeiture and the court can enter such a judgment or decree as in its opinion will secure the government not merely in declaring a forfeiture, if need be, but in declaring re-sumption of the lands granted, appeal to be allowed as in other cases in the courts. This proceeding, however, is not to interfere in any manner with any right of the executive under his authority to enforce and execute the laws to take possession and dispose of any such lands, without these proceedings, where he could have done so, if no act, as contemplated by the committee, had passed. While the committee had no doubt at all that some tops should be taken to declare forfeitures in many of these cases, yet they were of opinion that in all cases where reasonable and proper diligence and exertions had been used by any of these companies THEY SHOULD HAVE THE BENEFIT OF THE

in any proceedings against them; and accord-ingly the committee were of opinion, it would be just to allow the companies to show in defense, that for one year previous to the pas-sage of the act, any substantial progress in good faith in the building of the roads, limitgood faith in the building of the roads, limiting this period to the first day of December, 1882. The substantial progress is to be considered and passed upon by the attorney general first, before instituting proceedings, and then if pleaded in defense of the proceedings instituted, the court is to pass upon it. Of course it is a difficult matter to determine what is substantial progress, and no general rule touching it can be laid down. Therefore, the committee would leave it general in this way. committee would leave it general in this way, to be determined upon in each particular case. Some provision of this kind is necessary, as certainly the grants were made with a vis-of securing the building and completion of the roads; and when efforts looking earnestly to that end are being made, the government would not desire forfeitures of the grants, and this is in no sense a waiver by the govern-ment of any condition or requirement imposed upon any corporation, and when this progress s not known to exist, it is made THE IMPERATIVE DUTY OF THE ATTORNEY

GENERAL to proceed againt the companies. It is believed by the committee such a law will en-able the government to get rid of all these grants of laiffs to rallroads that are not being grants of lastis to railroads that are not being used for legitimate purposes, or are misused, or in which no efforts are being made to build the proposed reads; and at the same time to have carried out all these grants in which the companies in good faith are trying to finish their roads. In other words, while such a law would be protective of the rights of the government, it would not be oppressing the corrections that are working and ing the corporations that are working dealing fairly with the liberality of the ernment in trying to secure the objects of these grants. And to this end they have these grants. And to this end they have agreed on the bill herewith proposed and rec ommen d its passage.

Against the Union Pacific Railway. NEW YORK, Jan. 2 .- The suit brought in the supreme court by Arnold Leo against the Union Pacific railway company and Sidney Dillon, in which the plaintiff seeks to have the defendant company, its directors and others, enjoined from using or applying the company's earnings, wouls, or credits, for the construction, maintenance, or operation of the line of railroads of other corporations, or otherwise aiding in such construction, and

from loaning the company's earnings, assets, from loaving the company's earnings, assets, or credits to other corporations, either for the purpose of promoting the construction or operation of their lines of railway, or for any other purpose whatever, was to-day, on manufact, removed from the supreme to the United

THE DEAD DIPLOMATE.

A Substitute for All the Other Plans Pro- Preparations for the Puneral Obsequies of the Late Hawalian Minister.

The funeral services of his excellency, the late Elisha H. Allen, Hawaiian minister, whose sudden death at the white house on Monday last east such a gloom in official circles and put a stop to the New Year reception eremonies, will take place at All Souls' church, corner of L and Fourteenth streets, at 11:30 o'clock this morning. Beside Mr. Frederick H. Allen, secretary of the legation, the other members of the late minister's family, Mr. E. H. Allen, jr., and Miss Allen arrived in the city yesterday afteracon. The undertaker in charge, Mr. Joseph Gawler, will place the remains in the coffin, and expects to remove the body to the church at an early hour this morning, where it will lie in state until the hour for the obsequies. The coffin is of the casket pattern, covered with black cloth, and with silver extension handles connected with the black side bass. The church, corner of L and Fourteenth streets. connected with the black side bass. The scroll-shaped plate on the lid bears the following inscription: "Elisha H. Allen; born January 28, 1804. Died January 1, 1883,"
The funeral services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Shippen, the paster of All Sculs, and the music, which will be furnished by

the regular choir of the church, will consist of the "Lachrymosa" and other selections from Mozart's requiem mass.

from Mozart's requiem muss.

At the church the front seats, in the middle tier of pews, will be reserved for the pall bearers, who are Mr. Stephen Presten. Haytien minister; Gregoire Avistarchie Bey, Turkish minister; Count Carl Lewenhaupt, Swedish minister; Viscount das Nogueiras, Portugese minister; Senor Don Francisco Barca, Spanish minister; Mr. Bounder de Moishroeck, Belgian minister; Hon. L. S. Sackville West, British minister; and Cheng Tsao Ju, Chinese minister, Immediately in the rear of these on the left is the pew set apart for the family, and behind these the pews forthe diplomatic corps. The pews on the right are reserved for the President, members of the cahinet, the members of the house and senate committees on foreign affairs, and other officommittees on foreign affairs, and other offi-cials of the United States government. The other pews will be opened to the general

public At the conclusion of the services the coffin will be borne to the hearse by a detail of solwill be borne to the hearse by a detail of soldiers acting as body bearers, and the funeral cortege will move to the Baltimore and Potomae depot in the following order: Band; military escort, consisting of four companies of the Second artillery; hearse; carriages containing pallbearers, members of family of deceased, President and cabinet and members of the diplomatic corps. By the 1:30 p. m. train the remains will be conveyed to Beston, accompanied by the members of the family, and a number of the foreign representatives. The place of interment has not yet been definitely determined, but will be at Mount Auburn cemetery, near Boston, or at Bangor, Maine, where the deceased has two wives buried.

## A RAP AT ROYALTY.

Richellen" Robinson Wants to Know Who Has Been Entertaining Kings and Emperors.

"Richelieu" Robinson, the lion hunter of the house, sighted the British beast yesterday. He lay with his tail hanging over the Canada line, and the old Fenian had the long-haired tassel in his grip before any one could mistrust his benevolent look. He slung the beast around until it landed in the mangled and exhausted form of a resolution. Robinson thinks some of our army officers have been waiting on monarchs and emperors, and he wants to know the reason why. More than this, he has re-solved that he will know. It seemed to be proper and courteous that Col. Tourtellotte should be assigned to a piece of polite duty and go with the Marquis of Lorne from Chi-cago to San Francisco, and it may still seem all right to the ordinary citizen; but not so to Mr. Robinson, of New York. If there is anything that makes him mad it is a mon-

that an officer of our army or navy has really been running with monarchs and really been running with monarchs and emperors, he may then be ready to have them court martialed for not shooting the said monarchs and emperors while they were within range, or he may have charges to bring against the general of the army for preventing the Indians from rushing upon the manarchs and emperors as they ride the monarchs and emperors as they ride roughshod over the land of the free and the home of the Robinson. Sconer or later the reason for the resolution of inquiry will ome out, and when it does there will be me more tail-pulling.

OVER FIFTEEN MILLIONS.

Decrease of the Public Debt During the Month of December, 1882. The following is a recapitulation of the state-ment of the public debt of the United States for the month of December, 1882;

Interest-hearing debt— Bonds at 5 per cent, continued at 3\(\frac{4}{2}\) per cent. Bonds at 5\(\frac{4}{2}\) per cent. Bonds at 5\(\frac{4}{2}\) per cent. Bonds at 5\(\frac{4}{2}\) per cent. Bords at 5\(\frac{4}{2}\) per cent. Remaining certificates Navy pension find.	\$99,329,200 00 220,000,000 00 738,900,500 00 239,603,000 00 491,750 00 14,000,000 00
Total Interest	1,302,245,450 00 12,007,188 54
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	14,887,015 26 440,914 38
Debt bearing no interest— Old demand and legal-tender notes Certificates of deposit. Gold and silver certificates Fractional currency	346.740,311 00 9,585,000 00 137,463,000 00 7,021,074 17
Total Unclaimed Pacific railroad interest	500,315,685 17 5,889 98
Total debt	1,007,948,350 43 12,519,342 88
Total debt, principal and interest	1,930,467,981 31
Total cash in the Treasury	312,924,015 47
Debt, less cash in the Treasury January 1, 1881. Debt, less cash in the Treasury Decem- ber 4, 1881.	1,607,543,678 84
Decrease of debt during the month Decrease of debt since June 30, 1882	15,413,927.85 81,470,783.88
Current Habilities— Interest due and unpaid.  Debt on which interest has ceased.  Interest thereon.  Gold and silver certificates.	137,408,500.00
United States notes head for redemp- tion of certificates of deposit	
Total	212,924,016 47
Ocean Steamer Arriva	day

New York, Jan 2 .- Gallia at New York, from Liverpool. Averill, from New Castle. Glasgow, Jan. 2.—State of Nebraska, from New York. Rhein, from New York for Bre-

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 2 .- British Crown, from Philadelphia for Liverpool. Liverpool, Jan. 2.—Wisconsin, from New

Business Failures.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 2.-Carvill, McKun & Co., brokers, lumber dealers, &c., the branch house of Francis Carvill & Sons., of Liverpool, who recently failed, have suspended, with liabilities of \$150,000. The liapilities of the Liverpool house amount

A Woman in the Case.

Madison, Ind., Jan. 2 .- On Sunday pight at Vevay, Ind., Louis Ford shot William Landy through the heart, causing instant death. Ford escaped to Kentucky. The quarrel was about a woman.

Eilled His Wife.

Synacuse, N. Y., Jan. 2 .- Joshua Gifford aged 70, living near Granby, struck his wife, aged 62, on the head with a poker last night, killing her. The murder was the result of a family quarrel. Gifford gave himself up.

Dn. Piknen's "Pellets "-little liver pills (sugar-coated)—purify the blood, speedily correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, and bowels. By druggiats.

THE MONITOR MONSTERS.

Report of the Naval Advisory Board Advising Their Completion.

Some Pertinent Remarks by Secretary Chandler.

The report of the naval advisory board, reated by the act of congress of August 5 1882, as to the wisdom and expediency of completing the iron-clad steamers Monadrock Puritan, Amphitrite and Terror, was laid before congress yesterday. In a letter transmitting the report, Secretary Chandler approvés the conclusions of the board, and recommends that provision be made by congress for the completion of the monitors accordingly. After calling attention to his views as expressed in his last report to con-gress, November 29, 1882, the secretary says: "If the nation is to regain its position as a maritime and haval power, reasonable provision should be made, not only for offensive cruising vessels, but also for harbor defense by means of ironelads. Such defense can be accomplished more effectively and economically by double-turreted monitors than by any other form of armored vessels. The other form of armored vessels. The new hulls of these four monitors are in perfect condition. It is possible to complete them for a reasonable amount of money, economically expended, and any re-sponsibility for further delay I am not willing

sponsibility for further delay I am not willing to share. The department, however, is not in favor of completing these monitors under the the permissory contracts directed by the secretary of the navy, Hon. George M. Robeson, March 2, 1877, under the advice of the attorney general, the Hon. Alphonso Taft. No investigation has shown that the prices for the work to be done under these contracts were not faired and reasonable, but the contrary has appeared. The order for the contracts, however, contained a provision as follows; "It being expressly understood, however, that the government is not to be involved in liability by reason of such action, and that the several contractors are to do their work, if they do it, accepting for their pay such appropriations as may be made by congress therefor."

These limitations expressly negative the

These limitations expressly negative the idea of liability of the government under contracts, unless they shall be followed by subsequent appropriations by congress, which for various reasons, not necessary to be now discussed, have been withheld, and no work was done under them before they were suspended by order of Secretary Thompson March 16, 1877. In the meantime conditions have changed, and some changes should be made in the plans for completing the vessels, and prices for work and pleting the vessels; and prices for work and materials have altered. The department, therefore, should be authorized to settle fairly with the contractors for the use and occupation of their yards since 1877 by these vessels, and for their care and preserva-tion and new contracts should be used. tion, and new contracts should be made for the construction of their machinery. The difficulty in contracting for the machinery is at once apparent. There can be practically no competition among engine builders for the contract. There are but few establishments

competent for the performance of the work, and these will not be likely to bid against each other. The only practical method therefore for constructing such machinery will be to authorize the department to make contracts at such prices as may be fair and researched. In conclusion the ment to make contracts at such prices as may be fair and reasonable. In conclusion, the secretary says: "The advisory board has not yet been able to make its report in detail or to determine the cost of the completion of the monitors which it recommends, but is engaged in preparing such full report, which will be transmitted to Congress immediately upon its reception by the department. The report says: "We have made personal examinations of the hulls of the Puritan, Terror, and Amphitrite. The Monadnock was examined by the president of the board. We have also examined thoroughly all the reports that have been made by previous beards, by the admiral of the navy, and by the other authorities, and we have also boards, by the admiral of the navy, and by the other authorities, and we have also examined, as far as possible, all the literature pertaining to foreign armored vessels of corresponding size. It is our opinion that it would be wise and expedient to finish these vessels at once, for the following reasons: First. The hulls, as they are at present, are of excellent workmanship, fully up to the present standard of iron ship construction, whill the flotation of the Puritan, and the behavior the flotation of the Puritan, and the behavior

rectness of the calculations of the designs. Second. It is easily possible to complete the vessels by taking advantage of the recent developments in armor, guns, and machinery without making any radical changes in th design, so that their speed, endurance, bat-tery, power, protection, and seagoing quali-ties shall be fully equal to those of any foreign ironclad of similar dimensions designed previous to 1879.

Third. The vessels may be finished so as to develop all the above-mentioned advantages without making their total cost when comploted in any way exorbitant compared with the results obtained; again, the interests of our sea coast defense require a force at least equal to that which would be represented by those vessels. We take the liberty of calling your attention to a certain erron-cous impression which now exists, with regard to these vessels. In one of the official reports upon these hulls, a doubt was thrown correctness of the calculations of the itan. This doubt has spread in the public mind until it included all the ships. The actual ilotation of the Puritan and the Miantonomoh proves beyond question not only the entire reliability of the calculations, but also that the hulls of these vessels are lighter in pro-portion to the total displacement than that of ny iron clad, low freeboard hulls afloat, with but two exceptions. It has been the unfortun-ate custom in arguments as to the value of the results to be obtained to compare them with such foreign ships as the Inflexible and Dinlio. to the evident disadvantage of the monitors. no account whatever being taken of the fact that these vessels are double the size of the monitors. If these hulls be compared with foreign ones of similar dimensions, no such disparity will appear. The board has the honor to report that it will be prepared before the end of January to submit complete and detailed plans, together with the estimates of cost, for the comletion of the Paritan. With regard to th ther vessels, their interior dimensions will require more time and more careful examina

tion to prepare detailed designs that shall give them the highest possible efficiency."

The board is composed of R. W. Shufeldt, commodore United States navy and president of the board; Henry Steers, Miers Coryell, Alexander Henderson, chief engineer U. S. N.;

A. Morall convenience U. S. N.; J. A. Howell, commander U. S. N.; Edward W. Very, licutenaut, U. S. N.; F. L. Fernold, naval construction, U. S. N., all of whom sign the report.

How to Keep Above Want.

Highly resolve to spend less than you make during 1883. That's the only way to keep

Local Items.

At the regular monthly meeting of the First Co-operative Building association of George-town, last evening, the sale of \$2,100 of stock at 76 and \$400 at 64 was reported. The Masonic Hall association of George

town, last evening, elected the following board of directors to serve for the ensuing year: John T. Mitchell, Thomas Allen, J. D. Waters, F. W. Jones, Joseph Libby, H. Dickson, G. W. Cropley, Thomas Knowles, H. W. The third anniversary camp-fire of Meade

Post No. 5, department of the Potomae, G. A. B., will be held at Grand Army hall, corner of seventh and L streets northwest, to-morrow night. The camp-fires and hops given under the auspices of this, post have always been greatly enjoyed by those who attended them, and it is safe to assume that to-morrow night's entertainment will prove no exception.

entertainment will prove no exception.

Yesterday morning a number of boys were playing in Franklin park, near Le Droit park, and a dispute arose between two of them, George Dudley, aged 14 years, and son of Commissioner of Pensions Dudley, and Dorsey Fultz, a colored boy aged 15, in which Fultz shot Dudley in the thigh, inflicting a painful but not a serious wound. The boy Fultz was captured last night and locked up at the second police station,

WEATHER PROGNOSTICS.

Some Things to Learn in Order to Become "Wenther Winns"

In intermedia Journal These prognostics are deduced from observations gathered from the most reliable sources in England, embracing 112 years, from 1977

to 1780, and are as follows:

1. When the vernal equinox is not preceded or followed by the usual equinoctial storms, the succeeding summer will be dry at least five times in six.

2. If easterly storms occur on the 10th, 20th, 2 21st of May the ensuing summer will likewise be dry; the same characteristic applies to storms, from whatever direction, on the 25th, 26th, or 27th of March, viz., a dry sum-

25th, 26th, or 27th of March, viz., a dry summer will follow.

3. When storms happen from or between the 19th and 28t of March, having directions from the west southwest, the succeeding summer will be wet five times out of six. In England, when both winter and spring arodry, they are always cold, but when these two seasons are wet they are usually warm; on the contrary, dry summers and autumns are most silways hot and wet summers cold; hence if the humidity of any special season be determined, an approximately correct idea may be formed what the prevailing temperature will be.

ature will be.

4. A wet autumn, succeeded by a mild win-

ter, is generally followed by a dry and cold spring, which will be diffavorable to the growth of vegetation.

5. A wet summer is most always succeeded by a severe cold winter, because the terres-trial heat has been carried of by evaporation; it has also been observed that wet summer promote great proficiency on the white thorn of dagrase, so that an unusual fruitfulness of the shrubs is considered a presage of an intensely cold winter.

6. A severe winter is also indicated by the

early departure in the autumn by cranes and other migratory birds, because these birds never leave for a southern climate until the cold season has commenced in the higher northern regions.

7. When the month of September is showery it seldom rains during the coming month of May, and contrary, should September pass without showers, the following May will be

rainy and wet.
8. When, in summer and autumn, the prodominating wind is from the southwest, or when the temperature is unusually low for the season, and the barometer be low, profuse rains may certainly be expected as the end of

the season.

9. Tempestuous storms and other violent

commotions of the clouds produce a crisis in the atmosphere, which is followed by a suc-cession of several months of fine or boisterous weather, of whatever the incoming change may be.
10. A mild and rainy winter is always fol-

iowed by an unproductive summer.

11. When rainy whether prevails during a moon, the change succeeding will be fair weather for several days, after which rain will again set in; but when fair weather prevailed during the moon, and the succeeding change be rain, fair weather will again return after the fourth or fifth day of the moon and con time as before.

12. The most decided indication for fair weather is the apparently great elevation of the celestial concave and an evident disposition of the celestial concave and an evident disposition.

tion of the clouds to dissolve and away, 13. Rich hues of deep red and orange reflected by evening clouds are sure signs of a pleasant day following; but when the same appearance of the sky occurs at sunrise cloudy,

bad weather and rain may be expected (a fact well confirmed by many observers). 14. Where the sky is overset and small detached clouds of darker shade move hurriedly in opposite directions, heavy rains may be

expected.

15. At the approach of rain, smoke and vapors descend to the earth, because the air is too light to support them, and at such times birds also fly nearer to the earth than at other times. times.

16. When at the close of a summer day dew forms copiously, the following day will be pleasant.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH.

A Class of Natives that Speak a Different Language.

Ruffalo Courier. In this great America of our and in the very heart of its oldest and highest civilization there are whole communities whose present inhabitants, as well as their ancestors for a century past, were born where they now reside, and yet are almost entire strangers to the English language, hundreds and even thousands of them not being able to speak or understand a word of it. Take the coun-ties of York, Lancaster, Lehigh, Berks, the northern half of Bucks, and the southern half of Dauphin, besides several other coun-ties in the state, and four-fifths of the people will be found to entirely ignore the English language among themselves, and in many communities the English speaking traveler will scarcely be able to find any one to whom he can make himself understood—certainly

no women.

These people are what are known as Pennsylvania Dutch. They have no written lan-guage, their speech being simply a dialect, the only analogy of which with anything else of human antecedents lies in the fact that an occasional English, German, French, or Span-ish word has been sandwiched with strange discordance into it. A great number of the people are bitterly opposed to their children's learning to speak English, and if allowed to go to school at all it is to a private one with a Dutch teacher, and even at the public schools, where, of course, English is taught, the children relaps into their native jargon upon the playground, as was observed by the writer while passing a country schoolhouse only a few days ago. In fact in passing through this entire section of central Penntrough sylvania the ordinary American will find his surroundings, as regards both language and the social customs of the people, just as strango and foreign to his ideas as though he were in

Westphalia or Norway.

And not only this, but he will find that he And not only this, but he will find that he is looked upon with the same degree of half-suspicious curiosity, and as being as much of an interloper as would be the case in the foreign countries mentioned. This condition of things embraces a territory of many thousands of square miles of the very finest section of this great commonwealth, and a population of more than 300,000 people in the very heart of our civilization. The masses of the southern people have ever labored under the impression that during the late unpleasantness our army was very largely recruited from foreign countries. This view has been held up to the writer on innumerable occasions and made to explain our ability to place such overwhelming armies in the field. This belief arose from the frequent capture of these Pennsylvania ing armies in the field. This belief arose from the frequent capture of these Pennsylvania Dutchmen, who could not in many cases speak English, and in their contact with several regiments of troops raised in this region. And yet the ancestors of these soldiers for gener-ations back were born upon this soil. In fact, so far as the matter can be traced, this language is indigenous to this section, as no recode surper the same or a similar diplost. people using the same or a similar dialect are known anywhere else on the face of the earth. The native Hollander, be he of either high or low Dutch origin, can no more understand the people here than can the ordinary American. As a rule they are not an agreeable people to mingle with, either in business dealings or in social intercourse. Ignorance, selfishness, and

By AH Means.

greed are their governing traits.

Peck's Sun.
It is said that Frank James, at times, suffers from a paralysis of some of the muscles of the right side, superinduced by wounds received in his profession. This matter should be looked into. We are astonished that no movement has been made before this to have Mr. James pensioned. It is too bad that one who suffers from such wounds should be obliged to go without a pension. However, after he has been a government detective for a few months, a position he will be tendered a few months, a position he will be tendered as soon as he is convicted of murder and pardoned, his attorney can apply for a pension, and the application will be indered by half the population of Missouri. Mr. James is indeed fortunate in his prospects. We have seen nothing from him on religious topics, no opinion as the future of Mr. Ingersell or any of the other prominent citizens who belong to other churches than the one which Mr. James honors by a membership so it is prob-James honors by a membership, so it is probable that he is too sick to enjoy himself.